### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH BIRDS.

Mr. Fellows, who has recently published a very interesting Journal of a tour he made last year in Asia Minor\*, has communicated to us a list of the birds which he observed and shot during his tour, and a short notice of those which occur in the British Islands may not be unacceptable as an addition to our information regarding their geographical range.

Neophron percnopterus, Sw. Falco rufipes, Bechst. The most common Hawk in Asia Minor, building its nest under the roofs and sometimes even in the interior of houses .- Accipiter fringillarius, Will. Killed on the Highlands near Altius Tash.—Noctua passerina, Selby†. Shot at Ephesus in the Theatre, found commonly through Asia Minor and Greece. Lanius rufus, L. Collurio, Saxicola Enanthe, Sturnus vulgaris, Upupa Epops, -Sitta europea. The name in Turkish signifies "Nut-Borer." - Cuculus canorus. Seen on the mountains during the month of April and at no other time.—Coracias garrula. Common throughout the south and west parts of the country whereever the Magpie was not found, and never seen in the same district with that bird: falls through the air like a Tumbler Pigeon. -Merops Apiaster. Found in the south and west parts of the county; they utter a rich warbling "Chirp" when on the wing and generally fly rapidly and high in the air; they are often found among the turpentine firs, from which bees collect much honey, and are sometimes attracted to the valleys by the numerous apiaries of the peasantry.-

<sup>\*</sup> This work has excited considerable attention from the discovery by Mr. Fellows of the extensive remains of many Greek towns, highly interesting to the antiquarian and the scholar.

<sup>†</sup> N. passerina of Selby, and most modern ornithologists, is Ot. nudipes, Nilsson, easily distinguished from the only British bird with which it can be confounded, the Noctua Tengmalmi, Selby, by its bure or thinly plumed toes. The true N. passerina has not yet been added to the British list.—Ed.

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# ON THE GENERA ÆGILOPS AND TRITICUM.

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